

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1789.

From the CARLISLE GAZETTE of October 14.

HINTS for the Members of Convention, or a concise View of the Defects of the existing Constitution of this Commonwealth, by a FARMER.

NUMBER I.

Defects of the Executive Branch.

I. THE mode prescribed in the XIX. section for constituting the Supreme Executive Council is a direct outrage of the great and fundamental principle of Equal Representation. Indeed, in this instance, the Convention seems to have lost sight of all principle, and either in a want of knowledge, or a contempt of it, to have arbitrarily confounded the Little and the Great, the Poor and the Rich, the Few and the Many.

The county of Fayette, which in legislative weight is rated at but a sixth of the county of York, is in executive authority perfectly equal.

II. The Number of this body necessarily destroys every feature of an Executive.—These are Secrecy, Dispatch, Union, Energy and Responsibility, neither of which can consist with a body so composed and extended. Is any proof necessary that a secret ceases to be such, when committed to so great a number? Can Union, Dispatch or Energy be expected from twenty equals, agitated and broken by local views, personal interests, and party spirit? And who that knows any thing of mankind, and the facility with which all guilt that can be divided may be concealed, will be weak or bold enough to prosecute a crime.

Were names and examples necessary to the support of common sense and daily observation, I might here give a long list of both—but these hints are intended for men who can reason, as well as read.

III. Abstracting the Council from the defects of its composition and numbers, and contemplating it merely as an executive, it cannot be doubted but that its powers have been injudiciously restrained.

"They shall (says the constitution) appoint Judges, Naval Officers, Attorney General, and all other officers civil and military, except such as are chosen by the General Assembly or the people, agreeable to this constitution, and the laws to be made hereafter." Thus the exception may be extended to every officer, except the Judges, Attorney General, and Naval Officers. It may even be carried into the Council itself, and a Secretary be imposed upon them without either their advice or approbation. Of the three officers which do not come within the constitutional grasp of the House, one has now become national—so that in any caprice (not usurpation) of the Assembly, this Supreme Executive would be left the sorry privilege of making now and then an Attorney General, and once in seven years a Judge.

But this is not all—the evil is of the compound kind, and exists no less in vesting the house, than in divesting the council.—An executive, with no power, is an object of pity and contempt. A legislative, with all power, is an object of fear and detestation.

By the V. XXX. and XXXI. sections, the power of appointing militia officers, justices of the peace, sheriffs and coroners, is reserved to the people. This is no small inroad upon the executive trust, and must necessarily fetter and enfeeble that branch of the government.

In every exercise of the power of appointment, passions and prejudices will have something to say—no man is entirely free from either, and the best man will insensibly indulge both. In proportion therefore as you multiply the body which is to make the appointments, you multiply imperfections, and employ the follies and vices of mankind to exercise the highest authority they possess.

To illustrate this reasoning by our own history would be an invidious and perhaps unnecessary task—I will therefore but remark, that it is no less strong against a plural executive, than conclusive against appointments by the people.

IV. In the XIX. section we find another precaution against this toothless lion. "Any person serving as a councillor three successive years, shall be incapable of holding that office for four years afterwards."

I shall state, in a very brief way, the ill effects of this kind of disqualification.

1st. It destroys the stability of government, for measures will ever vary with men.

2d. It lessens the incentives to good behaviour.

The truth of this position depends on the truth of another, which will hardly be disputed viz. that public duty is ever best discharged when most connected with private interest. There are moments when the people are their worst enemies, and when their desires would be their destruction. In such moments it would be the duty of a faithful, and the conduct of an independent magistrate, to oppose their madness, to prefer their interests to their inclinations, and to save them, at the risk of their displeasure. But is this to be expected from a man, who must soon and necessarily lay down his trust, and descend to a level with the people he has so much offended? Will he, from any interest he can take in this transitory office, commit himself to the indignity and disgust which immediately await him, and the chagrin and disappointment which may follow him through every Rep of his future life. The presumption is, I think, strongly against it, and the most that can be reasonably expected from him will be, timidity and evasion.

3d. It induces to bad behaviour—for if avarice be the passion of your councillor, his industry to satisfy it will be proportionate to his means—Now these depend on the duration of his appointment, and as that is short, he must of course be rapacious.

4th. It prevents men from accepting appointments, whose talents may not only be useful but necessary to the

state—for who will quit an easy home and successful profession for a seat in council? Two dollars a day cannot tempt the avarice of even a country shop-keeper, and in an authority so short lived and inefficient, it is evident there can be no allurement to ambition. The general and uniform character of the body demonstrates this.—They never have been mistaken for an assembly of gods.

5th. It deprives the state of the benefit of experience. If experience has a value in any thing, it must have some in government. The constitution we analyse admits this, and thinks it both important and necessary to provide a rotation of members, which will necessarily leave a portion of this quality in the body; and yet (with what consistency let its advocates determine) this very constitution directs that the moment it is acquired, the station which gave and which exercised it must be abandoned. But consistency was not the object of the convention.

Defects of the Legislative Branch.

I. The last objection stated against the executive branch applies equally to this. "Four years service in the legislature disqualifies for three succeeding years."

I cannot reflect upon the necessary operation of this clause, without feeling great contempt for the man who conceived and the body that adopted it. 'Tis so extravagantly absurd to disqualify a man who has served you ably and faithfully, only because he has served you long, and such an infraction of natural liberty to limit the choice of the people, and prohibit them from using the materials best adapted to their purposes, that one is constrained to choose between believing the convention to have been an assembly of mad-men or an assembly of fools.

II. A greater defect, if possible, is however to be found in the want of a second branch.

On this point the sense of our countrymen has been so well decided, and so often declared, that it would be but a waste of time to enumerate their reasons, or to state their examples. Of the last it may be sufficient to say, that Pennsylvania and Rhode-Island are the only states who retain the political heresy of a single legislature.

Shall Pennsylvania then remain this associate and imitator of this prostitute alien? Or shall she conform to the better principles and wiser conduct of her own family? In this choice she cannot hesitate—she will reject at once the blunders of the weak and the designs of the artful—she will resort to the first principles of government—she will find it originating in necessity, and founded upon the lapsed and imperfect state of human nature—she will here detect her former error—she will discover that she is legislating, not for angels, but for men—she will cease to presume upon qualities which do not exist—she will calculate upon follies to be corrected, and vices to be controuled, and hence infer the necessity of adopting those Checks which grow out of a Second Branch.

That she may so reason and decide, is the wish and hope of

A FARMER.

Imported, and to be sold by
JOHN WOOD,
CLOCK and WATCHMAKER, in Front-street, at the corner of Chestnut-street,

JAPANNED clock faces, cast and forged clock work, slit pinions, sets of musical and hour clock bells, gold and silver watches, watch glasses and clock and watch main springs, Turkey oil-stones, crucibles, pumice and rotten stones, emery, pocket compasses, surveyors chains, steel magnets, reading glasses, with an assortment of clock and watchmakers tools, files, and materials of every kind.

PURSUANT to the last Will and

Testament of Samuel Lefever, deceased, there will be exposed to public sale, at ten o'clock, on the 11th day of November next, on the premises, that valuable Plantation and Mills whereon Samuel Lefever lately lived, situate in Strasburg and Leacock townships, Lancaster county, on the main road leading from Lancaster to the Gap, Wilmington and Newport, 10 miles from Lancaster and 37 from Newport, Pecque-creek running thro' the same. Said tract contains 346 acres of good lime-stone land, about 165 acres thereof cleared, near 30 of which are good watered meadow, and more may be made, the remainder well timbered. There are erected a good dwelling-house and large barn, besides a number of other out-houses; also a good Merchant and Saw-mill, the merchant-mill has one pair of burrs and one pair of country stones, with three boulding-cloths. Said Plantation will be sold in two separate tracts, one with the Mills, containing from 119 to 146 acres, the other a farm, containing from 200 to 227 acres, as may best suit purchasers, with a reasonable proportion of watered meadow, plough and woodland to each. Any persons inclining to view the lands before the day of sale, will be shewn them, by applying to either Samuel Lefever, Joseph Lefever, Hugh McCally, or William Reynolds, living on and near the premises. Attendance will be given and Conditions made known at the time and place of sale, by THOMAS EVANS, and WILLIAM WEBB, executors.

N. B. At the same time and place will be sold a quantity of first and second crop Hay. Oct. 7, 1789.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of PETER PHIPS, in Abington, a small bay Gelding, 8 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, well made, one fore foot white, trots well, and of good courage. Said horse belongs to Thomas Smith, near Coryell's Ferry, in Soleberry township, Bucks county. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, and gives notice to Thomas Smith, or brings him to Peter Phips, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, if strayed; if stolen Forty Shillings for the horse, or Five Pounds for horse and thief, if committed to any goal, so as he may be brought to justice, paid by

THOMAS SMITH.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To the Farmers of Pennsylvania, and elsewhere.

BY the latest accounts from Europe, there is reason to expect there will be for some time to come a demand for large quantities of wheat and flour for exportation from the United States; at the same time it is well known, that from the severe drought which has prevailed for several weeks past the crops of wheat sown this year too generally wear a very unpromising aspect.

These considerations have induced me to communicate the result of an experiment, which, among several others, I made last fall, with a view to ascertain the best method of guarding against the destructive operations of the Hessian fly, which at that time it was supposed would come forward from the eastward upon the grain crops; but, through the favor of Divine Providence, our apprehensions on that account seem now to be entirely removed.

The fifth of November last, which was about two months after the proper time of sowing most kinds of wheat, I sowed a piece of buck wheat stubble with the yellow bearded wheat, at the rate of five pecks per acre. When the winter came on the seed had scarcely vegetated, and until the beginning of May the whole appeared exceedingly backward; but at the following harvest (the 16th of July) I had the unexpected satisfaction of reaping as fine a crop, as I or any of my neighbours had from an equal quantity of ground sown in the month of September. The soil (a loamy clay, was in tolerable heart, but had not been manured for many years) was ploughed about eight inches deep, the seed sown over furrow and harrowed in with the furrow, and a few furrows cut with the plough to carry off any excess of water. The ground had two other ploughings of the above depth the same year.—in April for spring barley, and in July for the buck-wheat crop. A heavy roller was drawn over the buck-wheat stubble, in order to break down the hard clods that lay on the surface of the ground, which could not be reduced by the plough and harrow; but as few farmers in this state are provided with this useful machine (the roller) it may be observed that this operation, though of service, is not essentially necessary, nor will it be advisable for those who have been in the too common practice of ploughing their lands from three to four inches deep to plough double that depth, and immediately sow wheat on a soil which perhaps has never before been exposed to the action of the sun and air; but yet, a small portion of fresh earth turned up with the old worn out soil may not be amiss.

The yellow bearded wheat may be had of several persons who procured seed last year from Long Island, but where it cannot be had, some other kinds may probably answer nearly as well, particularly the common red and yellow wheat, which are esteemed the hardiest.

As the earth is now very dry, and consequently in good condition to receive the late crops (more especially if rain should follow soon after) I am about sowing all my buck-wheat stubble and potatoe fallows with yellow bearded wheat, except a small part with the other sorts on trial, and some rye.

Several acres of wheat and rye have lately been ploughed up and the ground sown over again, from being much injured by the insect called the locust, which frequently makes great havoc in dry seasons; but it is doubtful whether this will always answer, as it has been experienced that these insects (many of which still remain alive in the ground if the drought continues) have often devoured the shoots from even a second sowing.

Having given the foregoing circumstances, I shall not at present spend any time in speculative reasoning; if any considerable quantity of wheat can be raised by the means I have stated, in addition to what may be produced from that already sown, my aim will be answered.

Fountain Green, Oct. 24, 1789.

N. B. This address would have been first handed to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society for their inspection, but their next meeting will not be held until the 10th of next month, which would render the publication too late to serve the purpose intended.

* When winter grain is sown later than usual, a greater quantity of seed should be allowed, as it is not apt to tiller or stool so well as when sown earlier.

PARIS August 26

This day, being the Anniversary of St. Louis and kept as the King's birth day, the National Assembly sent a deputation of 60 members, headed by their President, to compliment his Majesty in the following speech:

"SIRE, The Monarch, whose revered name is borne by your Majesty, whose virtues are this day celebrated by religion, was, like you, the friend of his people.

"Like you, Sire, he was friendly to French liberty, he protected it by laws which do honor to our annals, but it was not in his power to be its restorer.

"This glory, reserved for your Majesty, gives you an immortal right to the gratitude and tender veneration of the French.

"Accordingly the names of two Kings shall be for ever united, who, in the distance of ages, are approximated by the most signal acts of justice in favor of their people.

"Sire, the National Assembly has suspended its operations for a moment, to satisfy a duty which is dear to it, or rather, it does not deviate from the object of its mission. To speak to its King of the love and fidelity of the French, is a business of truly national interest, it is fulfilling the most ardent of their wishes."

His Majesty made the following answer to the President:

"I receive with sensibility the testimonials of the attachment of the National Assembly; it may always reckon on my confidence and my affection."

The King received the deputation with great affability. The Duke of Orleans was the only Prince of the blood present at the procession.—His Highness, with all his family, were at Court to pay their compliments to the King; and the Dutchesse of Orleans and Bourbon (the Duke of Orleans's sister) were the only women who entered the King's cabinet.

M. Bailly, in taking his new oath before the King, said, "Sire, I swear to your Majesty to respect, and cause to be respected, your legislative authority; I swear to maintain and protect the rights of the citizens, and do justice to all."

L O N D O N, August 28.

According to letters of a very recent date from Madrid, his Catholic Majesty has taken the precaution of drawing a line of troops from St. Sebastian to Girona, which is across the kingdom where it communicates with France. Instructions have also been sent to the dockyards, and every sea port of the kingdom, to be very particular in examining strangers, and obliging such as have not real business to depart the kingdom.

It appears rather extraordinary that no detailed account is yet published of the engagement between the Swedes and Russians on the 26th ult. but every information confirms that it was a drawn battle, no ship being taken or sunk on either side; about 50 men were killed on board the Swedish fleet.

The Swedes are preparing for the assault of Fredericksham both by sea and land. The attack will probably be decisive one way or other. The King is to command in person.

Fredericksham is the capital of Russian Finland, and a garrison of the utmost importance.

In the late running fight between the Swedes and Russians, two frigates of the former power absolutely silenced two frigates of the latter. The Duke of Sudermania, with two other ships, were attacked closely by five of the largest Russian men of war; during which time the Duke made fifteen different signals to the Vice Admiral to attack such ships as were pointed out before the engagement, but the Admiral did not obey the signals, nor fire a single gun: If he had, the Duke avers that he should most assuredly have been master of at least five Russian men of war.

In the National Assembly at Paris, on Monday se'nnight, two very material articles passed; the one proposed by M. Target, the other by the Comte de Mirabeau.

The former was to the following effect:---

"That no citizen can be stopped, detained, accused or punished, but in the name of the law, and with the forms necessary to it;---that whoever was the instrument of executing it contrary to the law should be liable to punishment."

The latter established, "That every accused person should be presumed innocent, until he was proved guilty."

It was likewise resolved, That all inferior officers of government should be equally responsible as the heads of it, and that the Chief alone should be excepted.

In the Assembly of Tuesday last, M. de Lally Tolendal observed, that from the experience already learnt, it would be impossible to deliberate dispassionately and fairly in so large an Assembly, of 1200 members;---that it would therefore become necessary either to divide the Assembly into two Chambers, or reduce the whole representation to 300 or 400 members.

It is not to be supposed for a moment, that the Emperor of Germany can look with indifference on the present disturbances of France. His policy, his ambition, his honor and his affections, are all interested in preventing the change of the constitution with which that kingdom is threatened.

It may be remembered, that when he made the tour of Holland, it was at the moment when the patriot party began to gain the ascendancy, and that Duke Louis of Brunswick, the Commander in Chief of the Dutch forces, was so unpopular, that his life was thought to be in danger. The Emperor was received throughout the United Provinces with such peculiar marks of regard, that the popular party was suspected of a design to offer him the sovereignty of the Republic. But all the flattering attentions he received did not prevent him from informing the Grand Pensioner of Amsterdam, that the States had an undoubted right to dismiss the Duke of Brunswick from their service, and he could have nothing to say to such a measure, if they thought proper to pursue it; but, added he, the Duke is my relation, and if an hair of his head is hurt, the United States may be assured of my most serious resentment.

If, therefore, the Imperia Joseph is of a temper to offer such a menace to an enslaved and powerful party, when he was travelling through their country as a private gentleman, for the sake of a very distant and inferior relation, it may be reasonably concluded, that the whole power of his empire, if it could be collected, would be employed to protect a sister and her children, and to restore the power of a firm and necessary ally; for which a frontier province would not be considered as an inadequate reward.

We have already hazarded our sentiments as to the manner in which the different nations in Europe would consider the accession of Alsace and Lorraine to the House of Austria; we are now to observe on the effect it would have on the French themselves.

In case an Imperial standard should be raised, which would of course ensure protection to all who repaired to it---the Comte d'Artois, the Condes, and all the great personages who are now in a state of proscription, would immediately hasten thither, and the Emperor would find himself surrounded with all the blood royal, and many of the first characters in France.

Sept. 1. Letters received yesterday from Lyons confirm the late accounts from Avignon; the people there have shaken off the Papal Government, and put themselves under that of France---they say that they are Frenchmen---that is, they desire to be as free as they are, and they are certainly right---no obsolete treaties, by which they have been sold or alienated to the Holy See, should stop them---Men should not be treated as beasts of burthen.

Sept. 2. In the report made by M. Bergasse, of the plan for the institution of the judicial power of France, it is proposed, that all torture shall be abolished; and that simple death, by hanging, shall be the severest punishment to be inflicted by law.

The punishment of death to be inflicted only in the cases of murder and treason.

Confiscation of property, on conviction of felony, to be abolished. If any person shall complain of loss by the condemned felon, he shall, upon proof, have compensation made him, either from the goods of the convict, or from the province.

All the code of criminal laws to be revised, and punishments in every case to be accurately proportioned to the offence.

The King of Sweden has sent orders to Carlscroon to release the three Dutch vessels which had been taken and carried into that port, under the pretence of their conveying naval stores. He has ordered also, that a compensation shall be made to their Captains and Masters, and that a Court martial shall be held on the officers of the frigates and cutters, which, by seizing on these vessels, have violated the neutrality, and insulted the flag of the Republic.

Extra of a letter from Paris, August 27.

"Notwithstanding the great quantity of wheat which is daily coming to market, bread is still so scarce, that for these three days past there has not been sufficient to supply half the inhabitants of Paris. The cause is, that for want of wind and water none of the mills in the neighbourhood have been able to work."

Sept. 3. The grand Russian fleet was cruising off Bornholm on the 1st instant, and had orders to keep the sea.

Our opinion concerning the issue of the present commotions in France has been uniformly the same. We never thought, and we are now still less inclined to think, that the troubles in France have yet seen their meridian; on the contrary, we suspect, and on well founded information, that before the tranquillity of that country can be settled, there will be a scene of bloodshed unknown during the present century, and credited as yet but by a few.

We are now enabled to speak with greater certainty, that a peace between the Emperor and Turks will take place early in the next winter, the accounts therefore of bloody battles between these two powers are very immaterial, for the terms of the peace are already nearly settled.

By the same authority we can say, that the King of Prussia has positively engaged all the Swiss regiments the moment they quit the French service.

It is quite shocking that every nobleman, against whom the vengeance of a misguided rabble is capriciously directed, or artfully instigated, should be forced to abandon his country, or yield his possessions to the hands of violence and plunder. Such is the lamentable state of many distinguished characters of France, and at the present there seems to be little chance of a remedy for these brutal proceedings.

The meeting of all the ambassadors at the Duke of Leed's, it is rumoured, was to hold a consultation on the affairs of France. The licentious and unruly behaviour of the rabble sets all order at defiance, which can never be restored but through the aid of Foreign troops.---The question turns now on the narrow principle, whether the surrounding powers will benefit or not by the emancipation of France. And agreeably to whatever they apprehend on the point, the French "are to be, or not to be" afflicted.

It seems, from the frivolous and indecisive conduct of the National assembly, that by delay it intends to exasperate the people, and urge them to commit such acts of outrage, as must effectually injure the popular cause. When this is the case, the aid of foreign troops must be unanimously solicited, and thus the hypocrisy and complottings of the King's party will give them cause of triumph over the open and patriotic manliness of their adversaries.

The Parisian surgeons have addressed the national assembly, in terms rather ludicrous. Speaking professionally of their esteem for the national register, they say, that "their affliction would be great, if, on so sublime an occasion, they should remain idle or unserviceable to the troops."

Never was any thing less permanent than the supposed revolution in France:---Were Louis XVI. a prince of the least enterprise, the whole empire might be brought back to its primitive obedience!

The great obstacle to the constitution being settled, is the resistance expected from the provinces and cities possessed of particular privileges:---In striking at feudal privileges, the assembly has disregarded the "Red-Seal dangling to bits of parchment!"

COPY of the DECLARATION of RIGHTS, as finally decreed by the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY of FRANCE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.

THE Representatives of the French people, constituted in National Assembly, considering that ignorance, forgetfulness, or contempt of the rights of man are the sole causes of public misfortunes, and the corruption of Governments, have resolved to set forth, in a solemn Declaration, the natural, inalienable, and sacred Rights of Man; to the end that this Declaration, being constantly sent to all the Members of the Social Body, may perpetually remind them of their Rights and Duties; that the Acts of the Legislative and Executive Power, being every instant liable to be compared with the object of every political institution, may be more respected by them; and that the claims of the Citizens, founded henceforward on simple and incontestible principles, may uniformly turn to the maintenance of the Constitution, and to the happiness of all.

In consequence, the National Assembly acknowledge and declare, in presence of and under the auspices of the Supreme Legislator, the following Rights of Man and Citizen.

ART. 1. All men are born and remain free, and equal in rights; social distinctions can only be founded on common utility.

ART. 2. The end of every political association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible Rights of Man; these rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.

ART. 3. The principle of all sovereignty resides essentially in the Nation; no body of men, no individuals, can exercise any authority but what emanates expressly from it.

ART. 4. Liberty consists in doing whatever does not injure another; accordingly, the exercise of the natural rights of each man has no other bounds, but those which secure to other members of society the enjoyment of the same rights; these can be determined only by the law.

ART. 5. The law should only prohibit actions injurious to society. Nothing can be prevented but what is prohibited by law; nor can any man be constrained to do what it does not ordain.

ART. 6. The law is the expression of the general will; all the citizens have their right of concurring personally, or by their Representatives, in its formation; it ought to be the same for all, whether it protects or whether it punishes. All the citizens, being equal in its eye, are equally admissible to all places, employments and dignities, according to their capacity; and without any other distinction than that of their virtues and their talents.

ART. 7. No man can be accused, apprehended, or detained, but in cases determined by the law, and according to the forms which it has prescribed. They who solicit, expedite, execute, or cause to be executed, any arbitrary orders, should be punished; but every citizen, summoned or apprehended, by virtue of the law, should instantly obey, and he becomes culpable by resistance.

ART. 8. The law should establish none but punishments strictly and evidently necessary; and no man can be punished but by virtue of a law established and promulgated prior to the offence, and legally applied.

ART. 9. Every man being presumed innocent, until he shall have been pronounced guilty, if it be deemed indispensable to apprehend him, every species of rigour, not absolutely necessary for securing his person, should be severely prohibited by law.

ART. 10. No man can be disturbed in his opinions, even religious; provided their manifestation does not trouble the public order established by law.

ART. 11. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the most precious rights of man. Every citizen, therefore, may freely speak, write and print, under condition of being responsible for the abuse of that liberty in cases provided for by law.

ART. 12. The security of the rights of the man and citizen renders a public force necessary; that force then is instituted for the good of all, and not for the particular advantage of those to whom it is confided.

ART. 13. For the maintenance of this public force, and the other expenses of Administration, a common contribution is indispensable; this should be apportioned among all the citizens, in proportion to their abilities.

ART. 14. Each citizen has the right, by himself, or his Representatives, to determine the necessity of the noble contribution, freely to consent to it, to attend to its employment, and to fix the quota, the mode of imposition, the collection and duration of the same.

ART. 15. Society has a right to demand an account from every public agent of his administration.

ART. 16. Every society, in which the guaranty of their rights is not secured, nor the separation of powers determined, is without a constitution.

These are the whole of the articles.

NEW-YORK, October 24.

The addresses of the corporate, legislative, and other bodies of our free citizens, to The President of the United States, may be considered as so many pledges of their affectionate regards to the Political Father and Saviour of his country---and of their warm attachment to that Constitution, which he is by their suffrages appointed to administer---a Constitution which is equally dear to him---and the adoption of which he appears to consider, in all his answers to the Addresses, as the most happy and important acquisition to this highly favored nation.

How important is it that the people of the United States should be tenacious of their own adopted Constitution, which secures to them and their posterity that precious palladium of liberty, a free and just representation in their National Legislature! Every attempt that shall tend to lessen their veneration for a system, which is supported by this inestimable right, is a most atrocious offence against the public freedom and happiness.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.

Monday last being the day appointed by the constitution for the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, a number of members met at the State-House, but, not being sufficient to form a Quorum, adjourned until yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, when, a quorum not appearing, they again adjourned until this afternoon.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his friend in Hager's-Town, dated September 29, 1789.

"The Indians having committed of late many depredations, on our frontiers, an expedition was formed by Col. John Harling, with 200 men, in order to invade the Indian country---this body of volunteers marched from the Falls of the Ohio, on the 26th of August, directly for the Wabash;---they arrived in good order, without the loss of a single man; on reaching the Indian settlement on the Wabash, they were opposed by a party of about 30 Indians, whom they soon attacked and defeated; the Indians leaving 6 dead and 9 wounded, with a good deal of plunder on the field. After this defeat, Col. Harling penetrated further up the river, towards the Indian towns, which were all evacuated by the enemy; the corps then returned, after destroying one of their towns, their cattle, corn, &c. and arrived at the Falls on the 28th of September, without losing a single man. The report which has some time past been spread of Mr. Jacob Funck being killed by the Indians is erroneous, being still in this country, and well."

At Aix, the capital of Provence, a man of rank and consequence was apprehended, who was charged with having monopolized vast quantities of corn. The people, by their own authority, pinned a paper on his breast, and another on his back, setting forth his crime, and then mounting him upon an ass, they led him to the usual place of execution, and were proceeding to tie him up to the gallows, and then hang him, when a voice was heard from among the crowd, crying out---

"Let him live, that he may feel all the bitterness of remorse, and of the ignominy of the situation in which he finds himself at this moment.---Let us banish him from our city.---Let him be a wanderer on the face of the earth.---Let him lie in caverns, there to bewail the distresses which he has made us to suffer."

This had the effect of saving his life, and the people having heaped curses upon his head, as the Jews did in the Old Law on the Scape Goat, he was carried to one of the city gates, and then driven away, with an injunction never to enter the walls of the city of Aix, if he set any value upon his life.

The latest accounts from Paris, via Cadiz, acquaint us that the King of France and Navarre, has either abdicated his throne and kingdom, or secreted himself from the vengeance of the people; that the Marquis de la Fayette was absent three days from his command, and it was supposed he assisted in concealing and securing the person of His Most Christian Majesty, which was in danger of the just resentment of the oppressed yeomanry; that numbers of the officers of the standing army had fled to Cadiz; and that several families attached to the Nobility, and opposed to the cause of republicanism, had also fled there, (per mare) as a place of sanctuary.

Early on Wednesday morning last, as two butchers were coming to market from Germantown, they were stopped by two fellows, who came from an old house near the two mile stone, with intent to rob; but the butchers having each a cleaver, stood on their defence, and declared they would not be robbed; upon which the villains thought proper to retire.

TO BE SOLD,

In pursuance of the last will and testament of William Jones, deceased,

A valuable plantation and tract of land,

Situate in West-town township, in the county of Chester, CONTAINING one hundred and three acres, bounded by land of James Gibbons, Caleb James and Thomas Cheyney, Esquires; whereon is erected a good two story stone house, a good frame barn and sufficient stabling adjoining, a good granary, a spring-house near the door, over a never failing spring. The arable land is good and produces excellent crops of grain. There is a sufficient proportion of meadow and woodland on the said premises. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises and be informed of the terms, by applying to Thomas or Samuel Jones, in Birmingham, Henry H. Graham, in Chester, or the subscriber in Thornbury, Delaware county.

JOHN BRINTON, Acting Executor.
N. B. Possession will be given the 25th of March next.
October 24, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 10th of September last, in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, at the nine miles stone, old York road, a small brindle CO W; the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. † RICHARD MARTIN.

CAME to the enclosure of the subscriber, near Doe run, in Chester county, on or about the 27th of October last, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be about 7 years old, has a white foot and star, paces altogether in her common travel. As the subscriber has taken good care of her and used his utmost endeavours to find an owner, he now notifies any person or persons, having lost such a creature, to come, prove property, pay all charges, and take her away, if not, she will be sold for her keeping. † 2 w. JAMES PORTER.
October 2, 1789.

WAS taken up on the eleventh instant, trespassing on the subscriber's premises, in Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, a small bay MARE, branded on the near shoulder. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in four weeks, otherwise she will be sold according to law. † ELIAS HORNING.
October 21, 1789.

Mr. McDougall

PRESENTS his compliments to his former employers and the public, informs them, that his School is now opened at his school-room in Carter's-Alley, for the reception of pupils, to learn the polite and necessary accomplishment of DANCING.

Those who may please to honor him with the tuition of their children may depend on his utmost endeavours to promote their expectations, in cultivating a polite address and easy carriage, as well as teaching dancing, in the most elegant and approved method.

His employers may depend, that the regularity and decorum, which have always been observed in his School, shall be still attended to.

Note. A number of new dances, both French and English, will be taught during the season.

Kingessing township, Seventh month 7, 1789.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, a black Mare, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has some saddle marks, her near hind foot white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN TEAS.
N. B. She was advertised in the Pennsylvania Mercury some time ago.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Norrington township, Montgomery county, in August last, a red and white HEIFFER, about three years old. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, ay charges, and take her away.
Sept. 30, 1789. ROBERT CURRY.

STATE of the Accounts of the Pennsylvania Hospital, adjusted by the Managers, being a Summary of the Receipts and Payments for the Year, ending the 25th of the Fourth Month (April) 1789, laid before the Contributors at their Annual Meeting.

BALANCE in the hands of the Treasurer last year, And the sum of £ 75 15 9 Continental currency.	£. s. d.
494 12 0	
RECEIVED this Year.	
On account of money lent on interest,	3443 7 3
From sundry persons, rents & ground-rents,	318 2 7
For board of patients	498 8 4½
Ten new subscriptions, 267 0 0	
Three donations, 10 15 0	
A legacy left by Robert Morton,	50 0 0
Fines given by the House of Assembly,	18 15 0
Ditto for shipping lumber contrary to law,	2 6 2
From charity boxes this year,	27 0 5
From the Steward, part of the money he received for board of patients,	100 0 0
For sundries sold,	21 11 9
From students, for the privilege of attending the practice of the hospital, use of the library, viewing the paintings and castings, and for certificates,	59 19 4
For a coffin for William Cochran, deceased,	2 5 0
For one year's shaving a patient,	1 4 0
On account of William Matthewson's note,	1 10 0
On account of the board of A. P.	20 0 0

BALANCE due the Steward last year, PAID this Year, COMMON HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
9468½ lbs. beef, mutton, &c. £ 146 10 8½	
225 legs of beef £ 12 1 4½, fish and poultry £ 6 4 2½,	18 5 6½
107 barrels flour £ 159 8 3, bread £ 4 14 1, baker £ 18 0 0,	182 2 4
Yeast, malt, hops, for bread and beer £ 22 16 3½, meal £ 8 18 2, rice £ 12 16 3,	44 10 8½
543½ lbs. cheese £ 10 19 4 & 440½ lbs. butter and lard £ 18 0 11,	29 0 3
170 lbs. coffee £ 12 3 9½, 42 lbs. tea £ 5 8 6, 150 lbs. chocolate £ 8 5 10, sugar £ 29 18 10,	55 16 11½
446 gallons molasses £ 42 4 3, milk £ 1 12, cyder and vinegar £ 2 4 6,	46 0 9
Beans, peas, onions, potatoes, Fruit, salt, eggs, barley, flax-seed and mustard,	11 14 6½
	9 18 11½
	152 11 5
	544 0 9
Cows, calves, hogs £ 21 16 3, and 504½ bushels bran, shorts and Indian corn £ 33 10 10½,	55 7 1½
683½ yards house linen and two rugs £ 61 12 11½, cloathing £ 11 15 8, funeral charges £ 5 5,	78 13 7½
Tallow candles and oil,	10 14 3
154 cords of wood £ 109 10 7½, and coal £ 23 11,	133 1 7½
	277 16 7½

FURNITURE.	
Glass and crockery £ 16 17 9½, copper, tin and pewter ware £ 5 6 1,	22 3 10½
Tubs, buckets, trenchards, baskets and brushes,	11 13 4
A fender 22/6, and picture frame 13/6,	1 16 0
Other house and kitchen furniture,	14 8 11½
A mahogany chair, for the easy removal of sick patients in the wards £ 12, and a large picture frame for a painting £ 3, presented by T. Affleck, to whom gave a certificate as a contributor of	15 0 0
An elegant painting of the Good Samaritan, done by Jacob Whitman, an apprentice lad of George Rutter's, presented by said Rutter, to whom gave a certificate as a contributor, and the painting, by order of board, was placed in the managers room,	15 0 0
	80 2 2

APOTHECARY'S SHOP.	
Four quarter casks wine £ 40 5 6, and 69 gallons of ditto £ 22 19 11½,	63 5 5½
42½ gallons rum and spirits £ 9 10 4½, excise £ 2 15 3,	12 5 7½
Surgeons instruments £ 11 13 7½, electric machinery and worm tubs for elaboratory £ 10 6 1, oil, wax, honey, skins, corks, phials £ 7 16 8, lint £ 5 17 10½, silk, furniture, paper, books, flannel, and ribbons for students certificates £ 3 0 3,	38 14 5½
Medicines,	58 17 11
	173 3 5½

WAGES.	
Steward and matron £ 80, gardener, nurses, cell-keeper, maids, labourers, washers, cooks and white-washers £ 178 10 11, and for transcribing the minutes and preparing the annual accounts to lay before the contributors and the House of Assembly, five years, £ 30,	288 10 11

REPAIRS.	
Carpenters £ 19 3 8, glaziers £ 4 7 6, bricklayers £ 39 3 10,	62 15 0
Blacksmiths, hinges, nails, locks, keys and bolts,	8 2 5
Posts and rails £ 12 3 11½, mending pumps and wells £ 13 15 10,	25 19 9½
	96 17 2½

INCIDENTAL CHARGES.	
Garden-seeds, dung, dirt, straw, and bringing home patients	7 4 7
Shaving patients £ 11 19 6, sweeping chimnies £ 5 4 6,	17 4 0
Books, paper, quills £ 4 2 10, stays for a fractured thigh £ 1 5,	5 7 10
Expenses of three managers to Maryland to recover a debt,	5 14 6
	35 10 11

For ground-rents purchased £ 91 5 per annum, and drawing and recording deeds,	1136 15 5
Lent on mortgage to sundry persons on interest £ 1900, and recording £ 1 7 7,	1901 7 7
Paid by the Steward to the Treasurer, part of the money he received for the board of patients,	100 0 0
	4652 8 1½

Balance in the hands of the Treasurer £ 75 1 9 Continental, and Ditto in the hands of Steward,	683 14 10 13 11½
	684 8 9½

£ 5336 16 10½

Brought forward,	£ 11209 19 7
Sundry ground-rents, amounting annually to £ 419 16 4, at 16½ years purchase,	6996 18 10
	£ 18206 18 5
Dr. John Fothergill's present of anatomical casts and paintings, £ 350.	
And the lot on which the hospital stands, with the improvements.	

By a list of the names and cures of the patients, it appears that there have been admitted into this Hospital within the year, ending the 25th of the Fourth Month (April) 1789, one hundred and thirty-two diseased persons, amongst whom were sixty lunatics, or such as are disordered in their understanding, and discharged as under,

Cured,	37
Relieved,	17
At their own and friends request, and by the Overseers of the Poor,	7
Incurable,	5
Irregular behaviour,	3
Eloped,	8
Died,	12
Remain in the house,	43
Total,	132

Examined, by order of the Board of Managers, Nintb Month 1, 1789. REYNOLD KEEN, PATTISON HARTSHORNE.

ON Saturday, the 14th of November, will be exposed to sale, at the house of Capt. Clunn, in Lamberton, in the county of Burlington, New-Jersey, 95 lots of land, from four tenths of an acre to two acres and an half, adjoining to the northward of lands belonging to the estate of Captain William Richards, deceased; any person desirous of information touching the premises, may see a plan of said lots at Mr. BENJAMIN FULLER'S, in Philadelphia, and be fully informed as to the title, either by him, or RICHARD HOWELL, Esquire, Counsellor at law, in Trenton. Trenton, October 16, 1789.

Brandywine Hundred. New Castle county, Oct. 22, 1789.
To be SOLD at public Vendue,
On Thursday, the 12th day of November next, on the premises, A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 130 acres of land, late the property of Thomas Bird. There are on the premises a good dwelling-house, barn and stables, a good stone spring-house, with a spring of good water near the door, a good bearing orchard, about 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made, the plough-land is good and fertile, one third of the land well timbered; there is a great convenience for water-works, as Brandywine creek runs half round said place; it is pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the country, within about three miles of Wilmington. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by JOHN BIRD, Executor.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Indiana Company, held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of March, 1776, among other rules and regulations entered into by the said company, they agreed as followeth:
That the company will meet twice in every year until the business be completed, at such times and places as they shall appoint; and in case it shall be thought necessary to call any special meetings, the same shall be done on application in writing, signed by any five of the proprietors, made to the president, who shall thereupon give at least two months public notice of the time and place, in three several newspapers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the business intended to be proposed; provided such meeting shall be at the place last appointed by the company. To the President of the Indiana Company, or to the Vice-President thereof---October 4, 1789.

S I R,
IN conformity to the above rule, we, the subscribers, proprietors or share holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do request that a general meeting of said proprietors may be called, for the purpose of prosecuting the claims of the company, agreeable to the Federal constitution of the United States.
Richard Neave,
George Morgan,
David Franks,
William Pollard,
Joseph Simons,) by their attorney,
Levy A. Levy,) Bernard Gratz.
AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 31st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose mentioned in the said application. JOSEPH BULLOCK, Vice-President. Philadelphia, October 22, 1789. 2 m.

Montgomery county, October 20, 1789.
BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 10th of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Alexander Moore, in Norristown, a certain messuage and two several pieces or tracts of land, situate in Plymouth township, the first containing 16 acres, more or less; the second containing 100 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of Daniel Deal, Andrew Crawford, deceased, and others. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Zimmerman, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Newtown, October 24, 1789.
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue on the premises, on Friday, the 20th of November next, at noon. A certain messuage, plantation and tract of 340 acres of land, situate in Falls township, Bucks county, bounded by lands of Richard Durdin and others, also sundry goods and chattels, such as stock, grain, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture. Taken in execution, and to be sold, as late the property of Daniel Vardon, junior, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Perkiomen and Skippack township, Montgomery county, on the 18th day of this instant, an apprentice lad, named SAMUEL RITTENHOUSE, about 19 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, has red hair, had on, a white cloth coat with yellow metal buttons, a pair of linsey striped trowsers, and took with him a pair of linen ditto, a white linnen shirt, and is supposed to have taken another with him, a pair of neat leather shoes, almost new, and silver plated buckles, a pair of woollen ribbed stockings, and a pair of thread ditto, a red striped silk handkerchief, a good felt hat; it is supposed he has taken his route towards Frederick-town in Maryland. Whoever takes up said apprentice and brings him to me, or secures him in Montgomery county gaol, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by MICHAEL ZIEGLER, Tanner. N. B. He speaks the English and German very well.

Subscriptions and Donations to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Year, ending the 25th of the Fourth Month, (April) 1789.	
SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
John Penn, junior, Esquire, of London,	100 0 0
Robert Morton, a legacy,	50 0 0
John Johnson, of Germantown,	45 0 0
John Penn, senior,	30 0 0
John Warder, of London,	20 0 0
Thomas Affleck, a mahogany chair and picture frame,	15 0 0
George Rutter, a painting of the good Samaritan,	15 0 0
William Rawle, Esquire,	12 0 0
James Galbreath,	10 0 0
Andrew Caldwell,	10 0 0
John Thompson, merchant,	10 0 0
DONATIONS.	
James Starr,	5 0 0
Plunket Fleeson, additional,	5 0 0
John Stevens,	0 15 0
	£ 327 15 0

CAPITAL STOCK of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for the Year, ending the 25th of the Fourth Month (April) 1789.	
Bonds and mortgages for money lent on interest,	
principal is,	7738 8 11
Promissory notes, most of them old, and greatest part will never be paid,	137 16 2
Subscriptions, old and doubtful, for which notes have not been obtained,	83 10 0
	1401 6 2
Continental and State certificates, value,	202 7 0
Real Estate, in the Hands of the Treasurer, viz.	
A lot of ground in the Northern Liberties, on Germantown road,	£ 24 0 0
One half the square next westward of the Hospital, with the buildings,	443 17 6
The square next eastward of ditto,	1400 0 0
	1867 17 6
Carried forward,	£ 11209 19 7

STATE of the Accounts of the Pennsylvania Hospital adjusted by the Managers, being a Summary of the Receipts and Payments for the Year, ending the 25th of the Fourth Month (April) 1789, laid before the Contributors at their Annual Meeting.

BALANCE in the hands of the Treasurer last year, And the sum of £ 75 15 9 Continental currency.	£. s. d.
	494 12 0
RECEIVED this Year.	
On account of money lent on interest,	3443 7 3
From sundry persons, rents & ground-rents,	318 2 7
For board of patients	498 8 4½
Ten new subscriptions, 267 0 0	
Three donations,	10 15 0
A legacy left by Robert Morton,	50 0 0
Fines given by the House of Assembly,	18 15 0
Ditto for shipping lumber contrary to law,	2 6 2
From charity boxes this year,	27 0 5
	375 16 7
From the Steward, part of the money he received for board of patients,	100 0 0
For sundries sold,	21 11 9
From students, for the privilege of attending the practice of the hospital, use of the library, viewing the paintings and castings, and for certificates,	59 19 4
For a coffin for William Cochran, deceased,	2 5 0
For one year's shaving a patient,	1 4 0
On account of William Matthewson's note,	1 10 0
On account of the board of A. P.	20 0 0

BALANCE due the Steward last year, PAID this Year, COMMON HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.	£. s. d.
9468½ lbs. beef, mutton, &c. £ 146 10 8½	
225 legs of beef £ 12 1 4½, fish and poultry £ 6 4 2½,	18 5 6½
	£ 164 16 2½
107 barrels flour £ 159 8 3, bread £ 4 14 1, baker £ 18 0 0,	182 2 4
Yeast, malt, hops, for bread and beer £ 22 16 3½, meal £ 8 18 2, rice £ 12 16 3,	44 10 8½
	226 13 0½
543½ lbs. cheese £ 10 19 4 & 440½ lbs. butter and lard £ 18 0 11,	29 0 3
170 lbs. coffee £ 12 3 9½, 42 lbs. tea £ 5 8 6, 150 lbs. chocolate £ 8 5 10, sugar £ 29 18 10,	55 16 11½
446 gallons molasses £ 42 4 3, milk £ 1 12, cyder and vinegar £ 2 4 6,	46 0 9
Beans, peas, onions, potatoes,	11 14 6½
Fruit, salt, eggs, barley, flax-seed and mustard,	9 18 11½
	152 11 5
	544 0 9
Cows, calves, hogs £ 21 16 3, and 504½ bushels bran, shorts and Indian corn £ 33 10 10½,	55 7 1½
683½ yards house linen and two rugs £ 61 12 11½, cloathing £ 11 15 8, funeral charges £ 5 5,	78 13 7½
Tallow candles and oil,	10 14 3
154 cords of wood £ 109 10 7½, and coal £ 23 11,	133 1 7½
	277 16 7½
FURNITURE.	
Glass and crockery £ 16 17 9½, copper, tin and pewter ware £ 5 6 1,	22 3 10½
Tubs, buckets, trenchards, baskets and brushes,	11 13 4
A fender 22/6, and picture frame 13/6,	1 16 0
Other house and kitchen furniture,	14 8 11½
A mahogany chair, for the easy removal of sick patients in the wards £ 12, and a large picture frame for a painting £ 3, presented by T. Affleck, to whom gave a certificate as a contributor of	15 0 0
An elegant painting of the Good Samaritan, done by Jacob Whitman, an apprentice lad of George Rutter's, presented by said Rutter, to whom gave a certificate as a contributor, and the painting, by order of board, was placed in the managers room,	15 0 0
	80 2 2
APOTHECARY'S SHOP.	
Four quarter casks wine £ 40 5 6, and 69 gallons of ditto £ 22 19 11½,	63 5 5½
42½ gallons rum and spirits £ 9 10 4½, excise £ 2 15 3,	12 5 7½
Surgeons instruments £ 11 13 7½, electric machinery and worm tubs for elaboratory £ 10 6 1, oil, wax, honey, skins, corks, phials £ 7 16 8, lint £ 5 17 10½, silk, furniture, paper, books, flannel, and ribbons for students certificates £ 3 0 3,	38 14 5½
Medicines,	58 17 11
	173 3 5½
WAGES.	
Steward and matron £ 80, gardener, nurses, cell-keeper, maids, labourers, washers, cooks and white-washers £ 178 10 11, and for transcribing the minutes and preparing the annual accounts to lay before the contributors and the House of Assembly, five years, £ 30,	288 10 11
REPAIRS.	
Carpenters £ 19 3 8, glaziers £ 4 7 6, bricklayers £ 39 3 10,	62 15 0
Blacksmiths, hinges, nails, locks, keys and bolts,	8 2 5
Posts and rails £ 12 3 11½, mending pumps and wells £ 13 15 10,	25 19 9½
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INCIDENTAL CHARGES.	
Garden-seeds, dung, dirt, straw, and bringing home patients	7 4 7
Shaving patients £ 11 19 6, sweeping chimnies £ 5 4 6,	17 4 0
Books, paper, quills £ 4 2 10, stays for a fractured thigh £ 1 5,	5 7 10
Expenses of three managers to Maryland to recover a debt,	5 14 6
	35 10 11
For ground-rents purchased £ 91 5 per annum, and drawing and recording deeds,	1136 15 5
Lent on mortgage to sundry persons on interest £ 1900, and recording £ 1 7 7,	1901 7 7
	3038 3 0
Paid by the Steward to the Treasurer, part of the money he received for the board of patients,	100 0 0
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Balance in the hands of the Treasurer £ 75 15 9 Continental, and Ditto in the hands of Steward,	683 14 10
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Brought forward,	£ 11209 19 7
Sundry ground-rents, amounting annually to £ 419 16 4, at 16½ years purchase,	6996 18 10
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Dr. John Fothergill's present of anatomical casts and paintings, £ 350.	
And the lot on which the hospital stands, with the improvements.	
By a list of the names and cures of the patients, it appears that there have been admitted into this Hospital within the year, ending the 25th of the Fourth Month (April) 1789, one hundred and thirty-two diseased persons, amongst whom were sixty lunatics, or such as are disordered in their understanding, and discharged as under,	
Cured,	37
Relieved,	17
At their own and friends request, and by the Overseers of the Poor,	7
Incurable,	5
Irregular behaviour,	3
Eloped,	8
Died,	12
Remain in the house,	43
Total,	132
Examined, by order of the Board of Managers, Ninth Month 1, 1789.	REYNOLD KEEN, PATTISON HARTSHORNE.

ON Saturday, the 14th of November, will be exposed to sale, at the house of Capt. Clun, in Lamberton, in the county of Burlington, New-Jersey, 95 lots of land, from four tenths of an acre to two acres and an half, adjoining to the northward of lands belonging to the estate of Captain William Richards, deceased; any person desirous of information touching the premises, may see a plan of said lots at Mr. BENJAMIN FULLER'S, in Philadelphia, and be fully informed as to the title, either by him, or RICHARD HOWELL, Esquire, Counsellor at law, in Trenton. Trenton, October 16, 1789.

Brandywine Hundred, New-Castle county, Oct. 22, 1789. To be SOLD at public Vendue, On Thursday, the 12th day of November next, on the premises, A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 150 acres of land, late the property of Thomas Bird. There are on the premises a good dwelling-house, barn and stables, a good stone spring-house, with a spring of good water near the door, a good bearing orchard, about 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made, the plough-land is good and fertile, one third of the land well timbered; there is a great convenience for water-works, as Brandywine creek runs half round said place; it is pleasantly situated in a healthy part of the country, within about three miles of Wilmington. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by JOHN BIRD, Executor.

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S I R, IN conformity to the above rule, we, the subscribers, proprietors or share holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do request that a general meeting of said proprietors may be called, for the purpose of prosecuting the claims of the company, agreeable to the Federal constitution of the United States. Richard Neave, George Morgan, David Franks, William Pollard, Joseph Simons,) by their attorney, Levy A. Levy,) Bernard Gratz.

AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 31st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose mentioned in the said application. JOSEPH BULLOCK, Vice-President. Philadelphia, October 22, 1789. 2 m.

Montgomery county, October 20, 1789. BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 10th of November next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Alexander Moore, in Norristown, a certain messuage and two several pieces or tracts of land, situate in Plymouth township, the first containing 16 acres, more or less; the second containing 100 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of Daniel Deal, Andrew Crawford, deceased, and others. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Zimmerman, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

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Bonds and mortgages for money lent on interest, principal is,	7738 8 11
Promissory notes, most of them old, and greatest part will never be paid,	137 16 2
Subscriptions, old and doubtful, for which notes have not been obtained,	83 10 0
	1401 6 2
Continental and State certificates, value, Real Estate, in the Hands of the Treasurer, viz.	202 7 0
A lot of ground in the Northern Liberties, on Germantown road,	£ 24 0 0
One half the square next westward of the Hospital, with the buildings,	443 17 6
The square next eastward of ditto,	1400 0 0
	1867 17 6
Carried forward,	£ 11209 19 7

Just published, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS,
at the New Printing-Office, in Market-street,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[Improved and enlarged]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,

A METHOD to recover old Lands.---Profitable Hints to Farmers.---Directions published by the Humane Society, for recovering Persons who are supposed to be dead from drowning.---to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather.---how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented.---in Cases of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal.---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning.---to prevent Danger from Exposure to the excessive Heat of the Sun.---to prevent the Effects of excessive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with rusty nails, extracted from Doctor Rush's Medical Enquiries and Observations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into the United States.---A moral and physical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progress of Temperance and Intemperance.---List of the Names of the President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.---A Poem on Human Life.---The Decline of Autumn.---The Seasons.---Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.---Tables of Interest at Six and Seven per Cent.---Scale of Depreciation.---Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey and Delaware.---Account of Post Towns, from Massachusetts to Savanna in Georgia.---Cross Posts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

To be Sold for the benefit of the Heirs.

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing upwards of 300 acres, late the estate of Joseph Hufnagel, deceased, situate in Harford county, Maryland, bounded on one side by a large stream of water called Deer-creek, whereon is a convenient seat for one or more merchant mills, or other water works, a dam is erected, race nearly dug, and other preparations made towards raising a saw-mill: it is about five or six miles from the head of the tide on Suqi nanna. The land is good, about 170 acres cleared, the remainder well timbered. It would conveniently admit of dividing into two or more parts, there being meadow on different places and several orchards. The buildings are a stone house and kitchen, each two stories high, a good frame barn with stabling under, and other out houses. The payments may be made easy. For further particulars apply to JOSHUA HUSBAND, adjoining the premises, or JOHN STUMP, merchant, at Stafford mills, the head of the tide aforesaid. † eow

Land for Sale, in Virginia.

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. HENRY A. BENNETT, and the Hon. HENRY LEE, Esqrs.

ONE thousand three hundred ten and an half ACRES of the most valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Potomack river. This land lies on Potomack river and Catoctan creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 300 poles, and upon the latter, upwards of 600. It is distant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-town 40; from the Great Falls 30; from Leesburg 10; from Fredericks-town 20; from Shepherdstown 20; from Winchester 30; and from Fort Cumberland 100. It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of such richness of soil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.---For the accommodation and ease of any person that may wish to purchase less than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be sold separately.---The greatest part of the land, it is supposed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extensive and inexhaustible quantities of it, laying near to and some upon the very brink of the river's bank.---With these will be sold the right of taking iron ore and lime stone from off another tract adjoining, for ever. Upon the same lots the conveniences for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for such purposes.

We will attend at the house of Captain Adam Shorer, on Catoctan, within a few miles of the land, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, before the day of sale, for the purpose of shewing the lands and title-papers to those that may incline to purchase.---The sale will be at Public Auction, and begin at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 10th day of November next, at the house of Mrs. Roper, in Leesburg, in Loudoun county, being the second day of the Quarter Session Court of that county.---The purchaser or purchasers must give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money.---One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the last payment in 24 months from the day of sale.---Deeds will be made on the spot.---In the mean time, the plat and title papers may be seen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, September 29, 1789.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, the 2d instant, from the pasture at Whitehill, near Bordentown, New-Jersey. A bright bay COLT, (a gelding,) well made, three years old last spring, about 14 hands 2 inches high, black mane and tail, part of his mane inclining to hang on the near side, was turned over and platted, has a long dock, he was hooked under the tail (when a colt,) perhaps there may be a fear, had a small lump on his rattle-joint lately, occasioned by a hurt, but in time may disappear: was not broke to the saddle, but was so very gentle that the thief might jump on and ride him off, without much danger of breaking his neck. Whoever takes up and secures said colt and thief, so that the owner may get his colt, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, or six dollars for the colt only, paid by the subscriber, in Bordentown.

JOHN OLIVER.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN this morning, a NEW SILVER WATCH, maker's name Richard Cowling, London, No. 527. Any person stopping the said watch, and delivering it to the Printers hereof, or to the owner, employed by Mr. Thomas Leiper, Tobaccoist, in Water-street, near Market-street, shall have the above reward.

September 29, 1789.
N. B. The above watch, name and number, was advertised last week, in Dunlap & Claypoole's paper, Three Dollars reward.

THE public are hereby informed

that James Rumsey, Esquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the states of Pennsylvania and New-York acts of Assembly, vesting in him the sole and exclusive right of making, using, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath also petitioned Congress, and filed of record with the Secretary of the House of Representatives, plans and specifications of the said machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, using, and vending the same throughout the United States, so soon as Congress shall pass any act for granting letters patent, or for securing to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been constructed for Mr. Joseph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumsey's improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of assembly) by which it is clearly demonstrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all cases, double to that of the best constructed over-shot wheels, and will be still greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great saving will be introduced in the construction of mills, both by their works being originally much more simple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much easier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumsey's cylindric and pendulum saw mills, will still require much less water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's mill; and their construction is more simple and cheap than any other mode now in use: the power gained by these modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All persons in the states of Pennsylvania and New-York, who are desirous of purchasing rights for constructing and using the above machines, or any others included in the aforesaid acts of Assembly, are requested to apply to the subscribers, who are duly authorized to dispose of such rights. The cylinders and some other machinery peculiar to these mills, will be prepared, if the purchasers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumsey, who will calculate the size of the said machinery for every given head of water: And in order the sooner to extend the use and benefit of these machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be disposed of for a much less premium to such persons as may make application before the first day of January next, than to those who may apply afterwards, when these machines shall be brought into more general use and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the first instance, either superintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in person, or he will instruct some skilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
JOSEPH BARNES,
JOSEPH FEW.

ew3M
September 30, 1789.

ON the 5th of July last was found in the custody of a man, who called himself *Extra Holbrook*, the following articles, supposed to be stolen, viz. a silver watch, eight silk handkerchiefs, four of which are black, the other four Dublin flags; one ruffled shirt; two pair of white cotton stockings; two remnants of cambric; four pair of plated buckles; five pen-knives; one half worn fringed bodied cloth coloured coat, and six pounds ten shillings in cash; one hunting saddle, and an old bridle, the pad of the saddle is mended round the edge with green cloth: He had with him at the same time a black gelding, which was stolen from John Evans, at Coventry Forge, and is returned to him. Any person applying to the subscriber, in Drummore township, Lancaster county, before the middle of October next, proving their property and paying the charges, may have their goods again, otherwise they will be sold shortly after.

August 1789. § MOSES IRWIN.

WAS committed to the goal of the said county, a certain GEORGE SHARP, who says he is a servant to Patrick Storey, in Suffex county, State of New-Jersey, his master is desired to take him away in three weeks from this date, or he will be sold for his fees.

WILLIAM STROUD, Goalster.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the plantation of the subscriber, in Charles township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of this instant, a dark brown stone horse, with a black mane and tail, three white feet, bald face, one wall eye, somewhat galled on both shoulders, about 16 hands high, a natural trotter, 6 years old last grass. The person who stole the above horse, goes by the name of *Robert Gamble*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a fair complexion, rather inclined to sandy, and somewhat marked with the small pox. Had on and took with him, a white cloth coat, two pair of silk breeches, one pair of a dove colour, the other lighter, a silk jacket, a brown coat and jacket, a green coat, check trowsers, two pair of boots and a pair of silver spurs. He also took a saddle almost new, the pad faced with blue, and cloth coloured sweat cloth, a great coat of coating, and a silver watch.

He also stole things belonging to a countryman of his, that were lodged at my house, viz. three fine shirts, one pair breeches, a pair of thread stockings, kneebuckles, a case of bleeding lancets, stock and stock buckle, and six dollars in cash. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, or Four Dollars for the horse only, paid by § JOSEPH CONRADE.

WAS taken up trespassing on the subscriber, in Passyunk township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 9th inst, a stout well built iron gray MARE, about 15 hands high, supposed to be four or five years old last spring, has some saddle marks on her back, her hind feet white to the footlock joint, her mane and tail whitish, neither brand or ear mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

September 24, 1789.

Salem county, New-Jersey, September 14, 1789.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in the township of Elfenborough, in the county of Salem, an apprentice lad, named DAVID HAMMER, between 19 and 20 years of age, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, has a remarkable way, if taken notice of, of opening his eyes larger than common, and giving them a cast on one side and then shutting them for a small time, his hair is very black and bushy and has a down look, had on, when he went away, a fustian short coat and black corded round jacket, tow trowsers, tow and linen shirt and an old hat, he formerly lived nigh Jacob's-town, with one John Platt, in Burlington county. Whoever takes up said lad, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by § JOHN JAMES.

Philadelphia, October 13, 1789.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of HANNAH RAWLINSON, late of the city of Philadelphia (widow) deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those, who have any demands against said estate to bring them in for settlement, to JOHN GARDNER, Executor.

* * A large three story house in Second-street, near Vine-street, to be lett, enquire of JOHN GARDNER, Keys-alley.

Mustard and Chocolate MANUFACTORY,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give thirty-two shillings per bushel for good clean Mustard Seed, and in proportion for smaller quantities, at the store of the deceased, now of the subscriber, on the south side of Market street, about half way between Front and Second-streets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Mustard, Starch and Hair-Powder,

Of the best Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will sell low for CASH or short CREDIT.

The highest Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

WHEREAS the Supreme Execu-

tive Council have been pleased to appoint the subscriber Health-Officer and Collector of Head-money on Passengers and Servants arriving in this state, I think it proper to give this Notice to all Masters of vessels that may have any passengers or servants on board, that unless they enter such passengers and servants at my office, within 24 hours after their arrival, the Captain, and all concerned, are subject by law to the penalty of Ten Pounds for every passenger or servant so imported.

NATHANIEL FALCONER, Health-Officer and Collector of Head-money.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1789.

N. B. The Office is now kept in Race-street, between Front and Second-streets.

Just Arrived, and to be Sold by

James Hartley or Daniel Potts,

A few best English

Forge Hammers & Anvills,

Cast in Green Sand.

† 4w.

To be LEASED for a TERM of YEARS,

Mount Hope Furnace and Hopewell Forge,

SITUATE in Lancaster county, about 14 miles from the borough of Lancaster, late the estate of Peter Grubb. The works are too well known to need a particular description of their advantages. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms enquire of JASPER YEATES, in Lancaster, or of EDWARD BURD, in Philadelphia. ctf.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-street, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-street aforesaid; there are on the premises a small frame house, and a well of good water.

Also one other house and lot, in Trenton, situate near the Presbyterian meeting-house, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Esq; deceased. The house consists of two rooms on the first floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premises a good new stable, which will contain ten horses. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the subscriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

An Elegant Retirement.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT delightful situated farm, in the Northern Liberties, late the property of Doctor Thomas Bond, deceased, about four miles from this city, containing about 130 acres, in prime order, and very good heart. On the premises are a small but elegant stone house, a large stone kitchen, an ice house, on the best construction, which will contain 100 tons, two arched stone root houses, a stone spring house, stone smoke house, good stone barn, large barracks, with many other conveniences, also a large quantity of choice fruit trees, of various sorts, in high condition.

For terms of sale, apply to ALEXANDER WILCOCKS, Esq; in Arch-street, and Doctor THOMAS BOND, in Vine-street, will shew the premises. † 6w.

Allen township, Northampton county, Oct. 8, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in August last, a bay HORSE, 14 hands high, a natural trotter, about 10 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold in three weeks from the date hereof, for the charges of keeping.

JAMES RALSTON.

Woodbury, 10th month, 13th.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on the 12th instant from the subscriber, living in Deptford township, Gloucester county, New-Jersey, an apprentice lad, named BENJAMIN GARDNER, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, well set, with light coloured straight hair; had on, and took with him, a good wool hat, his upper jacket half worn, fustian under ditto, and trowsers of yellow cottonade, both new, a homespun shirt, yarn and thread stockings, and neat leather shoes. Any person that secures said Lad in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, by applying to § AMOS COOPER.